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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/932,735	08/17/2001	Dinesh C. Verma	YOR920010700US1	6228

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Law Office of Ido Tuchman  
69-60 108th Street  
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Forest Hills, NY 11375

EXAMINER

AILES, BENJAMIN A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2142

DATE MAILED: 07/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/932,735

Applicant(s)

VERMA, DINESH C.

Examiner

Benjamin A. Ailes

Art Unit

2142

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. 1
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

RS

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is in response to the Amendment filed 21 February 2005 and the Supplement Amendment filed 15 April 2005.
2. Claims 1-32 remain pending.

### ***Specification***

3. Applicant's arguments, see page 7 of "REMARKS", filed 21 February 2005, with respect to the embedded hyperlinks and/or other form of browser-executable code have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objection has been withdrawn.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

4. Due to the amendment of claim 5 by the applicant, the prior 112 2<sup>nd</sup> rejection on claim 5 has been withdrawn. Claim 5 is now in conformance.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Callagan et al. (U.S. 2002/0007317), hereinafter referred to as Callagan, in view of Elgart (U.S. 2005/0125417).

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome

by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(I)(1) and § 706.02(I)(2).

7. Regarding claims 1, 11, 14, and 21 Callaghan discloses a method comprising:

Employing a first web server in a first DNS domain, and a second web server in a second DNS domain (p. 3, par. 0050), wherein the first web server uses a first user tracking mechanism to collect client information (p. 3, par. 0049 and 0050) and stores the client information as a client record in a database (p.3 par. 0043, p. 4 par. 0053, and p. 8, par. 0117; It is deemed inherent for the proxy server to use a database when storing client records);

The first web server directing a client to access a resource at the second Web-Server (p. 4, para. 0066-0068);

Said resource encapsulating information about a location of the client record in the database (p. 5, para. 0069-0071);

The second web server decapsulating the location and retrieving the client record from the database (p. 5, para. 0069-0072); and

The second web server using the client record in conjunction with a second user tracking mechanism (p. 5, para. 0071-0073).

Callaghan does not explicitly disclose encapsulating and decapsulating a link to retrieve a client record in a database. However, in a patent application published, Elgart discloses the ability for more than one user to share information that is located in a database (see page 2, paragraph 0025 of Elgart). In order for the users to be able to share the information, it is required for them to have some sort of way of locating the information that is saved in the database, otherwise there is no way to accurately locate the information that is to be shared among users. Therefore, a first user must share with a second user a method to locate the information stored in the database, in this instance a method of encapsulating or decapsulating the location information between users using well known messaging techniques in the computer networking arts. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have found it useful to modify the invention as disclosed by Callaghan with the database information sharing method as disclosed by Elgart in order to be able to share client record information that is stored in a database accurately and securely. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination for the reasons stated above.

8. Regarding claim 2, in accordance with claim 1, Callaghan disclose the method wherein the first and second user tracking mechanisms use cookies for storing the user client information (p. 3, para. 0043).

9. Regarding claim 3, in accordance with claim 1, Callaghan disclose the method wherein the first web server authenticates the client, and the client record includes user authentication data enabling the second web server to use a common sign-on with the sign-on of the first web server (p. 6, para. 0085-0087).

10. Regarding claim 4, in accordance with claim 1, Callaghan disclose the method wherein the first web server stores within the client record at least one parameter which determines at least one characteristic of at least one page to be sent to the client by the second web server (p.1, para. 0004-0005).

11. Regarding claim 5, in accordance with claim 1, Callaghan disclose the method wherein the parameter includes at least one user preference (p. 1, para. 0004-0005).

12. Regarding claim 6, in accordance with claim 5, Callaghan disclose the method wherein said at least one user preference is related to at least one detected purchasing habit (p. 1, para. 0005).

13. Regarding claim 7, Callaghan et al. disclose a method comprising:

Employing a first web server in a first DNS domain, and second web server in a second DNS domain (p. 3, para. 0049-0050).

Enabling said first and second web servers to share cookie information (p. 3, para. 43); and

Coordinating cookies across said first and second domains (p. 3, para. 0046-0049).

storing a client record in a database by the first web server (p.3 par. 0043, p. 4 par. 0053, and p. 8, par. 0117; It is deemed inherent for the proxy server to use a database when storing client records); and

creating a link to the second web server that encapsulates information about a location of the client record in the database (p. 5, para. 0069-0072).

Callaghan does not explicitly disclose encapsulating and decapsulating a link to retrieve a client record in a database. However, in a patent application published, Elgart discloses the ability for more than one user to share information that is located in a database (see page 2, paragraph 0025 of Elgart). In order for the users to be able to share the information, it is required for them to have some sort of way of locating the information that is saved in the database, otherwise there is no way to accurately locate the information that is to be shared among users. Therefore, a first user must share with a second user a method to locate the information stored in the database, in this instance a method of encapsulating or decapsulating the location information between users using well known messaging techniques in the computer networking arts. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have found it useful to modify the invention as disclosed by Callaghan with the database information sharing method as disclosed by Elgart in order to be able to share client record information that is stored in a database accurately and securely. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination for the reasons stated above.

14. Regarding claim 8, in accordance with claim 7, Callaghan et al. disclose the method wherein the step of coordinating is performed by a cookie coordinator accessible to said first and second Web-Servers (p. 3, para. 0046-0049).

15. Regarding claim 9, in accordance with claim 7, Callaghan et al. disclose the method further comprising providing a cookie coordinator accessible to said first and second Web-Servers to perform the step of coordinating (p. 3, para. 0046-0049).

16. Regarding claim 10, in accordance with claim 7, Callaghan et al. disclose the method wherein the step of enabling includes the first web server setting a first cookie having a first identity and the second web server setting a second cookie having a second identity, and the step of coordinating maps the first and second identities to a third identity shared across said first and second domain (p. 4, para. 0053-0056).

17. Regarding claims 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 22, in accordance with claims 1, 7, 1, 7, 11, and 21, respectively, Callaghan disclose an article of manufacture comprising a computer usable medium having computer readable program code means... (p. 2, para. 0028 and p. 3, para. 0044-0046).

18. Regarding claim 18, Callaghan discloses a method comprising:

Employing a first web server in a first DNS domain, and a second web server in a second DNS domain, wherein the first web server maintains a first private cookie at a browser and the second web server maintains a second private cookie at the browser (p. 3, par. 0049 and 0050, p. 4, 0053 and 0054);

Accessing a cookie coordinator when the first private cookie is received by the first web-server (p. 4, para. 0056);



Mapping a first identity in the first private cookie and a second identity in the second private cookie to a single identity common across the multiple domains (p. 4, para. 0053).

storing a client record in a database by the first web server (p.3 par. 0043, p. 4 par. 0053, and p. 8, par. 0117; It is deemed inherent for the proxy server to use a database when storing client records); and

creating a link to the second web server that encapsulates information about a location of the client record in the database (p. 5, para. 0069-0072).

Callaghan does not explicitly disclose encapsulating and decapsulating a link to retrieve a client record in a database. However, in a patent application published, Elgart discloses the ability for more than one user to share information that is located in a database (see page 2, paragraph 0025 of Elgart). In order for the users to be able to share the information, it is required for them to have some sort of way of locating the information that is saved in the database, otherwise there is no way to accurately locate the information that is to be shared among users. Therefore, a first user must share with a second user a method to locate the information stored in the database, in this instance a method of encapsulating or decapsulating the location information between users using well known messaging techniques in the computer networking arts. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have found it useful to modify the invention as disclosed by Callaghan with the database information sharing method as disclosed by Elgart in order to be able to share client record information that

is stored in a database accurately and securely. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination for the reasons stated above.

19. Regarding claim 19, in accordance with claim 18, Callaghan discloses the method further comprising:

Using the single identity to look up the identity of users across the different domains (p. 4, para. 0053), and

The cookie coordinator learning the mapping of the various cookies that are placed independently on the browser by the different servers (p. 4, para. 0053).

20. Regarding claim 20, in accordance with claim 18, Callaghan et al. disclose the use of a program storage device readable by machine, tangibly embodying a program of instructions... (p. 2, para. 0028 and p. 3, para. 0044-0046).

21. Regarding claims 23, 25, 27, and 29, in accordance with claims 1, 7, 11, and 14, further comprising:

wherein the database is a cookie coordination database (p. 3, para. 0046-0049, It is deemed inherent for the proxy server to use a database when storing client records); and

wherein directing the client to access the resource at the second Web-Server includes sending the client a link to the second Web-Server (p. 5, para. 0071-0073).

Callaghan does not explicitly disclose encapsulating and decapsulating a link to retrieve a client record in a database. However, in a patent application published, Elgart discloses the ability for more than one user to share information that is located in a database (see page 2, paragraph 0025 of Elgart). In order for the users to be able to

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share the information, it is required for them to have some sort of way of locating the information that is saved in the database, otherwise there is no way to accurately locate the information that is to be shared among users. Therefore, a first user must share with a second user a method to locate the information stored in the database, in this instance a method of encapsulating or decapsulating the location information between users using well known messaging techniques in the computer networking arts. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have found it useful to modify the invention as disclosed by Callaghan with the database information sharing method as disclosed by Elgart in order to be able to share client record information that is stored in a database accurately and securely. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination for the reasons stated above.

22. Regarding claims 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, and 32, in accordance with claims 1, 7, 14, 18, and 21, Callaghan discloses the method wherein directing the client to access the resource at the second Web-Server includes sending a HTTP response code from the first Web-Server configured to cause the client to be redirected to the second Web-Server using HTTP redirection. (see page 3, paragraph 0048, Callaghan discloses the use of well known HTTP technology methods).

### ***Response to Arguments***

23. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

24. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Gvily (U.S. 2002/0046170) discloses user impersonation by a proxy server.

Davis et al. (U.S. 5,796,952) disclose a method and apparatus for tracking client interaction with a network resource and creating client profiles and resource database.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Benjamin Ailes, whose telephone number is (571) 272-3899. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday (7:30-5).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell, can be reached at (571) 272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

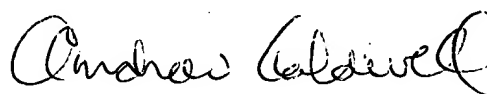
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Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [benjamin.ailes@uspto.gov].

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All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file.

PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Caldwell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Andrew" and last name "Caldwell" clearly distinguishable.

**ANDREW CALDWELL**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**

BAA